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International Court of Justice

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-- F --

PURGE OF POLITICAL OPPONENTS;

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* * *

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* * *

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II
C

3 The Nazi conspirators further consolidated their control within Germany by extermination of potential internal resistance.

a. They established and extended a system of terror against opponents.

(1) They ruthlessly purged their political opponents.

(a) The Nazi conspirators conceived that, in order to effect their aims, all political opponents had to be completely suppressed and destroyed.

Soon after the Nazi conspirators had acquired political control, the defendant Göring, 3 March 1933, stated:

> "Fellow Germans, my measures will not be crippled by any judicial thinking. My measures will not be crippled by any bureaucracy. Here, I don't have to give justice, my mission is only to destroy and exterminate, nothing more! This struggle, fellow Germans, will be a struggle against chaos and such a struggle, I shall not conduct with the power of any police. A bourgeoise state might have done that. Certainly, I shall use the power of the State and the police to the utmost, my dear Communists! So you won't draw any false conclusions; but the struggle to the death, in which my fist will grasp your necks, I shall lead with those down there - those are the Brown Shirts."
>
> 1856-PS, Reden und Aufsätze (Speeches and Essays) by Dr. Erich Gritzbach, p. 27, Munich Ed. 1938.

In 1934 Heinrich Himmler, the Deputy Leader of the Prussian Secret State Police, stated:

> "We are confronted with a very pressing duty - both the open and secret enemies of the Fuehrer and of the National Socialist movement and of our National Revolution must be discovered, combatted and exterminated. In this duty we are agreed to spare neither our own blood nor the blood of anyone else when it is required by our country."
>
> 2143-PS, Die Aufgabe der SS (The Mission of the SS) in National Sozialistische Monatshefte (The National Social Magazine) 5th year (1934) p. 10.

Raymond H. Geist, former American Counsel and First Secretary of the Embassy in Berlin, Germany 1929-1939, has stated:

> "Immediately in 1933, the concentration camps were established and put under charge of the Gestapo. Only 'political' prisoners were held in concentration

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camps***.

The first wave of terroristic acts began in March 6-13, 1933, accompanied by unusual mob violence. When the Nazi Party won the elections in March 1933 - on the morning of the 6th - the accumulated passion blew off in wholesale attacks on the Communists, Jews, and others suspected of being either. Mobs of SA men roamed the streets, beating up, looting, and even killing persons* * *.

For Germans taken into custody by the Gestapo* * * there was a regular pattern of brutality and terror. Victims numbered in the hundreds of thousands all over Germany.

1759-PS, Affidavit of Raymond H. Geist.

The Sturmabteilung (SA) even had well designed plans for the murder of former Prime Minister Bruening, but his life was spared through the negotiations and activities of the defendant Hess and Dr. Haushofer, President of the Geopolitic Institute of Munich, because they feared that his death might result in serious repercussions abroad.

1669-PS, Correspondence between Dr. Haushofer and Hess, 24, 28 August 1933.

From March until October 1933 the Nazi conspirators arrested, mistreated and killed numerous politicans, Reichstag members, authors, physicians and lawyers. Among the persons killed were the Social Democrat Stolling; Ernst Heilman, Social Democrat and member of the Prussian Parliament; Otto Eggerstadt, the former Police President of Altona; and various other persons. The people killed by the Nazis belonged to various political parties and religious faiths, such as Democrats, Catholics, Communists, Jews and pacifists. The killings were usually camouflaged by such utterances as "killed in attempting to escape" or "resisting arrest." It is estimated that during this first wave of terror conducted by the Nazi conspirators, between 500 and 700 persons died.

2544-PS. Affidavit of Rudolf Diels, former Superior Government Counsellor of the Police Division of the Prussian Ministry of the Interior.

See also 2460-PS, Affidavit of Rudolf Diels, 2472-PS, Affidavit of Rudolf Diels.

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(c) <u>They then murdered dissident elements within their own ranks.</u>

On 30 June, and 1, 2 July 1934, the Nazi conspirators proceeded to destroy opposition within their own ranks by wholesale murder.

2545, Völkischer Beobachter (People's Observer) Berlin ed., issue 182/183, 1, 2 July 1934, p. 1.

In making a formal report of these murders to the Reichstag on 13 July 1934, Hitler stated:

> "The punishment for these crimes was hard and severe. There were shot 19 higher SA leaders, 31 SA leaders and SA members and also 3 SS leaders as participants in the plot. Also 13 SA leaders and civilians who tried to resist arrest and were killed in the attempt. 3 others committed suicide. 5 members of the Party who were not members of the SA were shot because of their participation. Finally, 3 SS members were at the same time exterminated because they had maltreated concentration camp inmates."

2572-PS, Das Dritte Reich; Gerd Ruehle, Ed. Vol. 234 (1934), p. 247. (The Third Reich)

In this same speech, Hitler proudly boasted that he gave the order to shoot the principal traitors and that he had prosecuted thousands of his former enemies on account of their corruption. He justified this action by saying,

> "In this hour I was responsible for the fate of the German people."

2487-PS, Volkischer Beobachter (People's Observer), Berlin ed., issue 195, 14 July 1934, Beiblatt, p. 2.

The conspirators took advantage of this occasion to eliminate many opponents indiscriminately.

In discussing the Roehn purge, the defendant Frick stated:

> "On account of this order, many, many people were arrest[illegible] . . . something like a hundred, even more, were even killed who were accused of high treason. All of this was done without resort to legal proceedings. They were just killed on the spot. Many people were killed--I don't know how many--who actually did not have anything to do with the putsch. People who just weren't liked very well, as, for instance, SCHLEICHER, the former Reich Chancellor, were killed.

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> SCHLEICHER's wife was also killed as was GREGOR STRASSER, who had been the Reich organization leader and second man in the Party after Hitler. STRASSER, at the time he was murdered, was not active in political affairs anymore. However, he had separated himself from the Führer in November or December of 1932".

2950-PS, Affidavit of Frick, 19 November 1945.

Such a large scale of extermination could not be carried out without errors. Shortly after the event, the Nazi conspirators arranged for a Government pension to be paid to one of its citizens, because "by mistake" the political police had murdered her husband, Willi Schmid, who had never engaged in any kind of political activity. It was believed at the time that the man intended was Willi Schmidt, an SA leader in Munich, who was later shot on the same day.

L-135, Affidavit of Kate Eva Hoerlein.

The Nazi conspirators formally endorsed their murderous purge within their own ranks by causing the Reichstag to pass a law declaring that all measures taken in carrying out the purge on 30 June and 1/ 2 July 1934 were legal as a measure of State necessity.

> 2057-PS, Gesetz Ueber Massnahmen Der Staatsnotwehr (Law of 3 July 1934 legalizing actions taken as a measure of state necessity), 1934 Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, p. 529.

Referring to this act of approval on the part of the Nazi controlled Reichstag, the defendant Goering stated:

> "The action of the Government in the days of the Roehm revolt was the highest realization of the legal consciousness of the people. Later the action which itself was justified, now has been made legal by the passage of a law."
>
> 2496-PS, Das Archiv (The Archives) 1934, Vols, IV-VI, p. 493, 494.

Furthermore, the leader of the Nazi conspiracy on 25 July 1934 issued a decree which stated that because of the meritorious service of the SS, especially in connection with the events of 30 June 1934, the organization was elevated to the standing on an independent organization within the NSDAP.

> 1857-PS, Volkischer Beobachter (People's Observer) Munich Ed., 26 July 1934, p. 1.

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(2) The Nazi conspirators used the legislative and judicial powers of the German Reich to terrorize all political opponents.

(a) They created a great number of new political crimes.

The decree of 28 February 1933, punished the inciting of disobedience to orders given out by State or Reich Government authorities or was "contrary to public welfare."

> 1390-PS, Verordnung des Reichspräsidenten zum Schutz von Volk und Staat Vom 28 Feb. 1933 (Decree of the Reich President for the Protection of the People and the State), 28 February 1933. 1933 Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, p. 83.

A month later, in order to give themselves legal justification for murdering by judicial process their political enemies, the Nazi conspirators passed a law making the provisions of the above decree applicable retroactively to acts committed during the period from 31 Jan. to 28 Feb. 1933.

> 2554-PS, Gesetz ueber Verhaengung und Vollzug der Todesstrafe (Law concerning infliction and execution of the death penalty of 29 March 1933) 1933 Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, p. 151.

Referring to these laws, the defendant Goering stated:

> "Whoever in the future raises a hand against a representative of the National Socialist movement or of the State, must know that he will lose his life in a very short while. Furthermore, it will be entirely sufficient, if he is proven to have intended the act, or, if the act results not in a death, but only in an injury."
>
> 2494-PS, Volkischer Beobachter (People's Observer), Berlin Ed., issue 204-205, 23, 24 July 1933, p. 1.

On 21 March 1933 a decree was issued which provided for penitentiary imprisonment up to two years for possessing the uniform of an organization supporting the government of the Nationalist movement without being entitled thereto, or circulating a statement which was untrue or greatly exaggerated, or which was apt to seriously harm the welfare of the Reich or the reputation of the Government, or of the Party or organizations supporting the Government.

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1652-PS, Verordnung des Reichspräsidenten zur Abwehr heimtückischer Angriffe gegon die Regierung der nationalen Erhebung, 21 March 1933 (Decree of the Reich President for Protection against Treacherous Attacks on the Government of the Nationalist Movement, 21 March 1933). 1933 Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, p. 135.

The Nazi conspirators caused a law to be enacted punishing whoever undertook to maintain or form a political party other than NSDAP.

1388-PS, Gesetz Gegen die Neubildung von Parteien (Law against the new establishment of Parties, 14 July 1933, 1933 Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, p. 479.

The Nazi conspirators enacted a law which made it a crime to deliberately make false or grave statements calculated to injure the welfare or the prestige of the Reich, or to circulate a statement manifesting a malicious or low-minded attitude toward leading personalities of the State or the Party. The law even applied to statements of this kind which were not made in public, provided the offender counted on his statements being eventually circulated in public.

1393-PS, Gesetz gegen heimtuckische Angriffe auf Staat und Partei und zum Schutz der Parteiuniformen vom 20 Dec. 1934. (Law on treacherous acts against State and Party, and for the Protection of Party Uniforms of 30 Dec. 1934) 1934 Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, p. 1269.

In commenting on the above law, one of the leading Nazi conspirators, Martin Bormann, stated:

> "Although it must absolutely be prevented that martyrs are created, one must take merciless action against such people, in whose attacks a bad character or attitude, decisively inimical to the State, can be recognized. For this purpose, I request the Gauleiters to report here briefly all crimes, which must absolutely be punished, and which have become known to the districts, regardless of the report to be made to the district attorney's office * * *.
>
> The district and local leaderships are to be notified accordingly. However, if it should be decided from wherein this or that punishable case, that the miscreant is to be given a simple or strong reprimand by the court, I shall give the directive for the future, that the Districts are informed of the names of the persons.

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> I therefore request, to see to it, that these compatriots be especially watched by the Ortsgrupten, and that it be attempted, to influence them in the National Socialist sense. Otherwise, it will be necessary to place the activities of such persons, who do not want to be taught, under exact control. In these cases, it will eventually be necessary, to notify the Secret State Police."
>
> 2639-PS, Anordnungen des Stellvertreters des Fuehrers. (Directives of the Deputy of the Fuehrer) (1937) p. 190.

On 24 April 1934 the Nazi conspirators passed a law imposing the death penalty for "any treasonable act." Included in the law was a declaration to the effect that the creating or organizing of a political party, or continuing of an existing one was a treasonable act.

> 2548-PS, Gesetz zur Aenderunt vom Vorschriften der Straftrechts, und der Strafverfahrens. (Law on the modification of rules of criminal law and criminal procedure of 24 April 1934). 1934 Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, p. 340.

(b) By their interpretation and changes of the penal law, the Nazi conspirators enlarged their terroristic methods.

After the enactment of these new political crimes, the Nazi conspirators introduced into the penal law the theory of punishment by analogy. This enabled them legally to punish any act injurious to their political interests even if no existing statute forbade it. The culpability of the act and the punishment was determined by the law most closely relating to or covering the act which was in force at the time.

> 1962-PS, Gesetz zur Underung des Strasgesetzbuchs vom 28 June 1935. (Law to change the Penal Code, of 28 June 1935), 1935 Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, p. 839.

In interpreting this law, Dr. Guertner, Reich Minister of Justice, stated:

> "National Socialism substitutes for the idea of formal wrong, the idea of factual wrong. . . Even without the threat of punishment, every violation of the goals toward which the community is striving is a wrong per se. As a result, the law ceases to be an exclusive source for the determination of right or wrong."

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2549-PS, Dokumente der Deutschen Politik (Documents of German Politics) Vol. 3, p. 305 (Statement of Minister of Justice).

Referring to the penal code of Nazi Germany, the defendant Frank stated in 1935:

> "The National Socialist State is a totalitarian State, it makes no concessions to criminals, it does not negotiate with them; it stamps them out."

2552-PS, Nationalsozialismus und Recht in Zeitschrift der Akademic fuer Deutsches Recht. (National Socialism and law in magazine of the Academy of German Law), 1935, p. 89.

The Nazi conspirators also revised the criminal law so that the State could, within one year after a decree in a criminal case had become final, apply for a new trial, and the application would be decided by members of a Special Penal Chamber appointed by Hitler personally. Thus, if a defendant should be acquitted in a lower court, the Nazi conspirators could rectify the situation by another trial.

2550-PS, Gesetz zur Aenderung von Vorschriften des allgemeinen Strafverfahrens des Wehrmachtstraferfahrens und des Strafgesetzbuchs. (Law on the modification of rules of general criminal procedure, etc. of 16 September 1939) 1939 Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, p. 1841.

In direct contrast to the severity of the criminal law as it affected the general population of Germany, the Nazi conspirators adopted and endorsed a large body of unwritten laws exempting the police from criminal liability for illegal acts done under higher authority. This principle was described by Dr. Werner Best, outstanding Nazi lawyer, in the following terms:

> "The police never act in a lawless or illegal manner as long as they act according to the rules laid by their superiors up to the highest governing body. According to its nature, the police must only deal with what the Government wants to know is being dealt with. What the Government wants to know is being dealt with by the police is the essence of the police law and is that which guides and restricts the actions of the police. As long as the police carry out the will of the Government, it is acting legally."

1852-PS, Die Deutsche Polizei, by Best. (The German Police), p. 14-20.

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(3) The Nazi conspirators created a vast system of espionage into the daily lives of all parts of the population.

(a) They destroyed the privacy of postal, telegraphic and telephonic communications.

They enacted a law in February of 1933 providing that violations of privacy of postal, telegraphic and telephonic communications were permissable beyond legal limitations.

1390-PS, Verordnung des Reichspräsidenten zum Schutz von Volk und Staat vom 28 February 1933 (Decree of the Reich President for the Protection of the People and the State), 28 Feb. 1933, 1933 Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, p. 83.

Dr. Hans Anschuetz, the present District Court Director (Landgerichtsdirektor) at Heidelberg, Germany, recently stated:

"Subsequently, the system of spying upon and supervising the political opinions of each citizen which permeated the entire people and private life of Germany, was, of course, also extended to judges."

2967-PS, Affidavit of Dr. Hans Anschuetz, dated 17 November 1945.

(b) They used the Secret State Police (Gestapo) and the Security Service (SD) for the purpose of maintaining close surveillance over the daily activities of all people in Germany.

The Gestapo had as its primary preventive activity the thorough observation of all enemies of the State, in the territory of the Reich.

1956-PS, Das Archiv. (The Archives), January 1936, Volume 22-24, p. 1342.

The SD was an intelligence organization which operated out of various regional offices. It consisted of many hundreds of professional SD members who were assisted by thousands of honorary members and informers. These people were placed in all fields of business, education, State and Party administration, and frequently performed their duties secretly in their own organization. This information service reported on the activities of the people.

2614-PS, Affidavit of Dr. Wilhelm Hoettel, 5 November 1945.

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(4) Without judicial process, the Nazi conspirators imprisoned, held in protective custody and sent to concentration camps opponents and suspected opponents.

(a) They authorized the Gestapo to arrest and detain without recourse to any legal proceeding.

Officially, this power was described as follows:

> "The Secret State Police takes the necessary police preventive measures against the enemies of the State on the basis of the results of the observation. The most effective preventive measure is without doubt the withdrawal of freedom which is covered in the form of protective custody. . . While protective arrests of short duration are carried out in police and court prisons, the concentration camp under the Secret State Police admit those taken into protective custody who have to be withdrawn from public life for a longer time."
>
> 1956-PS, Das Archiv. (The Archives), Volumes 22-24, January 1936, p. 1342.

The Nazi conspirators issued their own orders for the taking of people into protective custody and these orders set forth no further details concerning the reasons therefor, except a statement such as "Suspicion of activities inimical toward the State."

> 2499-PS, Original Protective Custody Order Served on Dr. R. Kempner.

The defendant Frank stated:

> "To the world we are blamed again and again because of the concentration camps, We are asked, 'Why do you arrest without a warrant of arrest?' I say, put yourselves into the position of our nation. Don't forget that the very great and still untouched world of Bolshevism cannot forget that we have made final victory for them impossible in Europe, right here on German soil."
>
> 2533-PS, Gesetzebung und Recht Zeitschrift der Akademie fuer Deutsches Recht (Legislation and Law), in magazine of Academy for German Law, 1936, p. 141.

(b) The Nazi conspirators, by the power of protective custody, eliminated political opponents by placing them in prisons and concentration camps.

The defendant Goering said in 1934:

> "Against the enemies of the State, we must proceed ruthlessly. It cannot be forgotten that at the moment of our rise to power, according to the official election figures of March 1933, six million people still confess their sympathy for Communism and eight million for Marxism. . . Therefore, the concentration

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camps have been created, where we have first confined thousands of Communists and Social Democrat functionaries. . . ."

2344-PS, Aufbau Einer Nation. (Reconstruction of a Nation), 1934, p. 89. (Statement by Goering).

U. S. Ambassador George S. Messersmith, former Counsel General in Berlin, Germany, 1930-1934, and Raymond H. Geist, former American Counsel and First Secretary of the Embassy in Berlin, Germany, 1929-1939, have recently stated:

> "Independent of individual criminal acts committed by high functionaires of the German government or the Nazi Party, such as the murders ordered by Hitler, Himmler and Goering, all high functionaires of the German government and of the Nazi Party . . . are guilty in the highest degree of complicity in and furtherance of the cardinal crimes of oppression against the German people, persecution and destruction of the Jews and all of their political opponents".

2386-PS, Joint Affidavit of George S. Messersmith and Raymond H. Geist, 29 August 1945.

Commenting further on the Nazi conspirators' use of concentration camps to destroy political opposition, Raymond H. Geist stated:

> "The German people were well acquainted with the goings on in concentration camps and it was well known that the fate of anyone too actively opposed to any part of the Nazi program was liable to be one of great suffering. Indeed, before the Hitler regime was many months old, almost every family in Germany had had first hand accounts of the brutalities inflicted in the concentration camps from someone either in the relationship or in the circle of friends who had served a sentence there; consequently the fear of such camps was a very effective brake on any possible opposition".

1759-PS, Affidavit of Raymond H. Geist.

The Nazi conspirators confined, under the guise of "protective custody" Reichstag members, Social Democrats, Communists and other opponents or suspected opponents.

2544-PS, Affidavit of Rudolf Diels.

See also:

L-73, Affidavit of Bruno Bettelheim
L-83, Affidavit of Gerhart Seger
1430-PS, Erfassung Fuehrender Maenner der Systemzeit. (Compilation of leading men of the system era.)

(5) The Nazi conspirators created and utilized special agencies for carrying out their system of terror.

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See Briefs on the Gestapo, SS and SD

(6) The Nazi conspirators permitted organizations and individuals to carry out this system of terror without restraint of law.

(a) Acts of the Gestapo were not subject to review by the courts.

In 1935 the Prussian Supreme Court of Administration held that the orders of the Gestapo were not subject to judicial review; and that the accused person could appeal only to the next higher authority within the State Police itself.

2347-PS, Reichsverwaltungsblatt. (German Administrative Journal), 1935, p. 577.

In 1936 a law was passed concerning Gestapo in Prussia which provided that orders in matters of the Gestapo were not subject to review of the Administrative Courts.

2407-PS, Preussische Gesetzsamelung. (Prussian Law Collection), 1936, p. 21 and 22.

On the same subject, the following article appeared in the official German Lawyer's Journal, 1935.

"Once again the court had to decide on the question of whether political measures could be subjected to the review of the ordinary courts. . . The case in question concerned the official performance of his duty by an official of the NSDAP. . . The principle of the importance and the mission of the Party and its 'Sovereign Functionaires' cannot be overlooked. Therefore, the plantiff should have been denied the right to be in court".

2491-PS, Deutsche Juristenzeitung. (German magazine for Jurists), 1935, Col. 618 and 619,

(b) Where no definite law protected terroristic acts of Nazi conspirators and their accomplices, proceedings against them were in the first instance suppressed or thereafter their acts were pardoned.

In 1935, proceedings against an employee of the Gestapo accused of torturing, beating and killing of inmates of a concentration camp were suppressed.

787-PS, Letter from Minister of Justice to the Fuehrer, dated 18 June 1935.

See also

788-PS, Letter from Secretary of State to the Minister of Justice, 25 June 1935.

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In June 1935, twenty three SA members and policemen convicted of the beating and murder of inmates of the concentration camp Hohnstein were pardoned.

786-PS, Minister of Justice Memorandum of 29 November 1935.

The prosecutor was forced to resign from the SA.

784-PS, Letter from the Minister of Justice to Hess, dated 5 June 1935.

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1962-PS	Gesetz zur Underung des Strasgesetzbuchs vom 28 June 1935. (Law to change the Penal Code of 28 June 1935), 1935 Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, p. 839.	7
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2107-PS	Preussische Gesetzsamalung (Prussian Law Collection), 1936, p. 21 and 22.	12
2344-PS	Aufbau Einer Nation (Reconstruction of a Nation), 1934, p. 89. (Statement by Goering)	11
2347-PS	Reichsverwaltungsblatt. (German Administrative Journal), 1935, p. 577.	12
2386-PS	Joint Affidavit of George S. Messersmith and Raymond H. Geist, 29 August 1945.	11
2460-PS	Affidavit of Rudolf Diels	2
2472-PS	Affidavit of Rudolf Diels	2
2487-PS	Völkischer Beobachter (People's Observer) Berlin ed., issue 195, 14 July 1934, Beiblatt, p. 2.	3
2491-PS	Deutsche Juristenzeitung (German Magazine for Jurists), 1935, Col. 618 and 619.	12
2494-PS	Völkischer Beobachter (People's Observer), Berlin Ed., issue 204-205, 23, 24 July 1933, p. 1.	5
2496-PS	Das Archiv (The Archives) 1934, Vols, IV-VI, p. 493, 494.	4
2499-PS	Original Protective Custody Order Served on Dr. R. Kempner.	10
2533-PS	Gesetzebung und Recht Zeitschrift der Akademie fuer Deutsches Recht (Legislation and Law), in magazine of Academy for German Law, 1936, p. 141.	10

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2543-PS	Die Aufgabe der SS (The Mission of the SS) in National Sozialistische Monatschefte (The National Social Magazine) 5th Year (1934).	1
2544-PS	Affidavit of Rudolf Diels, former Superior Government Counsellor of the Police Division of the Prussian Ministry of the Interior.	2, 11
2545-PS	Völkischer Beobachter (People's Observer) Berlin ed., issue 182/183; 1, 2 July 1934, p. 1.	3
2548-PS	Gesetz zur Aenderunt vom Verschriften der Straftrechts, und der Strafverfahrens. (Law on the modification of rules of criminal law and criminal procedure of 24 April 1934). 1934 Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, p. 340.	7
2549-PS	Dokumente der Deutschen Politik (Documents of German Politics) Vol. 3, p. 305 (Statement of Minister of Justice).	8
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2552-PS	Nationalsozialismus und Recht in Zeitschrift der Akademie fuer Deutsches Recht. (National Socialism and law in magazine of the Academy of German Law), 1935, p. 89.	8
2554-PS	Gesetz ueber Verhaengung und Vollzug der Todesstrafe (Law concerning infliction and execution of the death penalty of 29 March 1933). 1933 Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, p. 151.	5
2572-PS	Das Dritte Reich, Gerd Ruehle, Ed. Vol. 234 (1934), p. 247. (The Third Reich)	3
2614-PS	Affidavit of Dr. Wilhelm Hoettel, 5 November 1945.	9
2639-PS	Anordnungen des Stellvertreters des Fuehrers. (Directives of the Deputy of the Fuehrer) (1937) p. 190.	7
2950-PS	Affidavit of Frick, 19 November 1945.	4
2967-PS	Affidavit of Dr. Hans Anscheutz, dated 17 November 1945.	9